CUROPES

The London season promises well, now that the elections are over. We shall enjoy two Italian Operas, both opening on the 14th. Mr. Lumley reces on the Piccolomini, the Alboni, a new Prima Denna assoluta, Maria Spezia, and Miss Angiola Ortolani, who has, at all events, a sweet and succulent name. The mule sincera are almost all of them lent name. The male singers are almost all of them unknown, and, la Taglioni, Boscheti and Rosati exerpted, the same may be said of the dancers. Miss Pocchico, who will make her debut in "Esmeralda," in preceded by the high fame which she won at Vienna. Mr. Gye has, in his favor, the high sounding names of Grisi, Bosio, Tsefiafico, Marai, Mario, Gardoni, Ronconi, Labische, Formes, la Cervito, la Plunkett, ste. Miss Victoria Baife, the pito, la Plunkett, etc. Miss Victoria Balfe, the danghter of the Irish maëstro, will make her first debut on the lyric stage. In fact, if two Italian theatres cannot both prove presperens for the managers, the public will have the best Operas executed by the first artists. Besides, Madame Ristori, who has again met her crowd of admirers at Paris, will appear at the Lyceum, in the month of June, in several new characters, as in Alfieri's "Ottavia," a translation of Macbeth; Mouti's "Caio Graccho," slation of "Phedre," etc. London will be de

Parisian society is much agitated by financial scandals and literary solemnities. One day, at a meeting of duped shareholders, the directors, Messrs. Pereire, Senator Heckeren and other Bonapartists, are plainly called sharpers, as if they were projectors of a Royal British Bank. "You will devour us," cries a poor deceived wretch to the famous Masac Pereire: "No," replies the Jewish banker, "my religion forbids it." But, in spite of this ambiguous joke, the smart capitalist found his honor (?) wounded, and challenged a clever barrister who had constituted himself the principal accuser. His secconstituted himself the principal accuser. His secends received, however, nothing but the acute answer: "Usually, a highwayman asks either for "one's life or purse; but M. Pereire demands both: "he shall have neither." The next day the public hear that the famous diamonds of which Count Morny, the Emperor's half-brother, has made a present to his fair Countess, the Russian princess, belong to Madame de Lehon, the ex-Belgian embassations who lived for so long a time on intirest. terms with the Count, and whose son has recently been, by the grace of Louis Napoleon's universal suffrage, elected member of the Legislative body. Madame Lehon, who is accustomed to speculate with everything, asked her protector, who, before the cosp d'état, had rather been her protégé, to sell her diamonds at a handsome, profit, to the venthful her diamonds at a handsome profit, to the youthfu Czar of Russia; she wanted something like \$50,000. unt de Morny, like a true adherent of the Imperial policy of never keeping your word, and being now, moreover, in the country in which the Men-chikoffs and Potemkins have established as a maxim of government, always to take and never to restore kept these precious stones for his own use, and em-ployed them with success in his matrimonial specu-lation. Seventeen centuries ago old Juvenal put

Being of the same opinion, the French Embassa-der at the Court of St. Petersburg adorned his der at the Court of St. Petersburg adorned his charming bride with his former mistress's jewels, and forgot to pay for them. But Madame Lehon has had recourse to that power which the renegade Fould has so justly described as the second Providence (of stock-jobbers and prostitutes!), and Napoleon III., who so generously employs the money of France in paying the debts of his favorites, has recomised reimburgement. As a detail of manner. romised reimbursement. As a detail of manners, may as well add that the diamonds, which the intriguing Countess valued at \$80,000, are scarcely worth half the sum. And these are the men and women who constitute what the partisans of the second empire call "high society" However incredible these particulars may appear, I can say, with the old Roman de la Rose :

-je témoigne et certifie | Que tout ce que j'ai récité Let sine et pure vérité.

As a soothing application, in these days of reck-Lessness and money-making, we have had two speeches and an election at the French Academy. Under the first empire, an honorable academician once remarked that Racine had taken his seat between a statesman and a bishop; the same particularity is still to be observed, but in the nineteenth century Racine has given place to M. Briffaut, and Colbert to M. de Falloux. The faut, and Colbert to M. de Fulloux. The latter has, it is true, written a biography of Louis XVI., and a life of Pope Pius V., but as nobody ever reads these volumes, he was not chosen for his literary merits. No; the Academy received the politician, the Legitimist, who, in order to favor the Catholic clergy, had acted under Louis Napoleon's Presidency as Minister of Public Instruction; it crowned the representative of the people who, by proposing on a sudden, the dissolution of the national workshops, in June, 1842, furnished the combatants for that terrible insurrection, which was furtered by the Royalists, and became. which was fostered by the Royalists, and became, as Lamennais complained, the funeral of the French Republic. That same voice, which has just sang in such mild terms the praises of Count Molé, in the Palace Mazarin only nine years ago thundered a most fatal philippic against the people, at the very moment when the demon of civil war was spreading its dark wings ever the country. And yet, in speaking of that revolution of 1848, which he rendered bloody, on which he has spilled the blackest venom of calumny, and which he calls even now a catastrophe, M. de Falloux is obliged to praise a ce which, as he says, will be signalized i circumstance which, as he says, wan be bistory, namely: that "opinions and persons re-bistory, namely: The same will never be asserted of the second empire; M. de Falloux and his monarchical friends have conducted themselves in such an ingrateful and unpatrictic manner that the French Republicans have been led to ask themselves if they were right in 1848 in leaving opinions and persons free. If the contrary should happen at the next rising, to whom may it be attributed ?

As might be expected, all the legitimist dowager ladies of the Fabourg Saint Germain assisted at the ladies of the Fabourg Saint Germain assisted at the sitting at which their deserving friend was inscribed number of the immortals. There was a wonderful collection of new bonnets and old faces Many a dutchess entered the Institute for the firs on that occasion, and looked perfectly amazed to find herself in such a learned company; indeed, if you had asked her what she admired most, she

If you had asked her what she admired most, she would have answered, like the Venetian Doge at the Court of Louis XIV.: "It is to see myself here."

Of the speeches which were delivered, it will be most charitable to say as little as possible. M. Falloux had to pronounce an encomium of his predecessor, M. Molé; who, although he had written in his youth or rather boyhood a volume of essays, was no more a literary character than the candidate himself. Molé was minister under the first empire, the Restoration, and Louis Philippe; had he not been too old he would have served Louis Napoleon also, for, like Hudibras,

" For every way he had a and was a worthy friend of that French statesman who said, lately, on a solemn occasion: "This is my "fweith oath of allegiance that I am going to swear; "I hope it may be the last." M. Falloux made of his subject as much or as little as he could, and M. Briffaut, an old unknown illustrious immortal, who had to answer him, found means of being still more resignificant, and kept within pathetic in the country of insignificant, and kept within pathetic invocations in old style and fashion, addressed to "France, O my

e new member whom the Academicians have just dded to their number, M. Emile Augier, is at le added to their number, M. Emile Augier, is at least an author, for he has written six comedies in verse and five in prose, beside an opera, a drama in verse, a proverb in prose, and two volumes of poetry, "Les Pariétaires" and "Poesies Completes." It cannot be denied that he is one of the best dramatic writers whom Franch now-a-days possesses. As a lyric poet, he is much inferior to Victor Hugo, Lamar-tine, Alfred de Musset, Adolphe Dumas, Emile des Champs, Sainte-Beuve, Théophile Gautier, Madame Desbordes-Valmore; no, he hardly deserves to be named beside these harmonious swans. But, in the comedy of manners and sentiments, in which the French have delighted since the days of Mohère and

French have delighted since the days of Monere and Regnard, he excels Ponsard and Alexandre Dumas, jr., and has perhaps no equal. His "Cique," his "Gabrielle," his "Gendre de M. Poirier," his "Philiberte," produced a sensation on the Parisian theaters, and most of his plays remain in the repertery. Of all his comedies, I prefer "L'Aven-turière," which was represented in 1848, at the moment of the revolution of February, every evening at the Théatre-Français, conjointly with Etienne Arago's "Aristocratics," and perhaps did not at tract due attention on account of the political ex-citement of the moment. It is the story of an accitement of the moment.

tress who seduces an old man of sixty years, in order to obtain a marriage, but who renounces the plot because she falls in love with the son of her intended victim. This simple theme Augier has embellished with an embroidery of delicate verses and

belished with an embroidery of delicate verses and interesting incidents.

The forty Immortals induce me to speak of the witty inventor of the 41st chair of the French Academy, M. Arsène Houssaye. This former imperial manager of the Théâtre Français has just published a highly interesting book, under the title, "Women as they are," with the motto, "Man moves, and "Woman leads him." The learned Professor Deschanel, who employs the leisure hours of an exile which he, like so many distinguished French writers, owes to Lonis Napoleon, in delivering remarkable lectures on French literature at Brussels, has given to the world the result of his researches in two curious volumes, named "The Good which has been said of Women." The clever lecturer would not find it an easy task to bring M. Houssaye's book under either of these categories; the good and the under either of these categories; the good and the evil are pretty equally balanced in his dissertation. It is, in fact, a variegated and fragrant nosegay of aphorisms mixed with strange paradoxes, arranged

aphorisms mixed with strange paradoxes, arranged with that peculiar taste belonging to the author of "Philosophers and Courtezaus."

But something more than a paradox is found in a book of verses—I do not venture to say poems—published by M. Theodore de Banville, an apostle of "realism." When scarcely twenty years old, this writer gave to the world a truly lyrical collection; but since that time, under the pretense of depicting life as it is, he has sadly changed. At first he wrote "The Poor Mountebanks," and now he gives us the most extravagant follies under the title, "Odes Funambulesque" (a funumbule means a rope-dancer). His preface is some what eurious—and not altogether untrue: "M. Nestor Roqueplan," says

together untrue: M. Kestor Roquepan, says he, "has defined our epoch by a very elegant word—'paroxysm'—according to him the
"great character of our complex age being
"that everything has reached the last degree of "that everything has reached the last degree of "vehemence. To illuminate what was formerly "lighted by the classical candle, we want orgies of "gas, fires, forges and comets. Formerly a man "was rich with 2,000f. income, and now if a banker "posseses only two or three millions, every one says
of him: 'That poor X. is by no means well off.'
'Where there was a gray color, we put vermilion,
and we find that it is still very gray. Our writers
are so witty that they become bald headed; our
'women so glittering that they frighten the bullocks: "our carriages so delicate that they break in thousand "pieces." At all events, M. Theodore de Banville himself is neither too witty, nor too brilliant, nor

nimself is heither too witty, not too ormans, incospecially too delicate, but nevertheless he breaks in pieces. Let us say, however, in justice to the title, that the poetry is truly that of a clown.

Another book, which attracts the attention of the public for quite different reasons, has been published by M. Emile de Girardin on "Liberty." It is, indeed, radical enough, and it may be wondered how the layering Greenwart has negatived its multical. the Imperial Government has permitted its publica-tion, unless we admit that the Emperor does not think it dangerous, just because it goes beyond the aim, at least in the actual political circumstances of France. Listen to what M. Girardin asks for the

hereditary delegation or a periodical election; no legislative assembly, whatever may be its name origin, voting at the majority of the members present laws which are enforced upon the whole of the citizens; laws which are enforced upon the whole of the chizens; no positive laws, which are necessarily communistic since they submit different faculties and unequal minds to the same rule; no legal penalty, that is to say, no arbitrary punishment, no jailors, no hangmen, no houses of detention, no bagnios, no scaffolds; no passive obedience, no permanent armies, no religion paid by the State, no teaching contrary to the diversity depress; no legal talent, therefore no university degrees; no legal inequality between man and woman; no medding of the State in the celebration of marriage, etc. etc.

Most of these demands are extraordinary enough, even in the mouth of a revolutionist, but uttered by a friend of Prince Napoleon, they are more than strange. M. Girardin does not exactly state his views on the future government: It may be because, like Proudhon, he thinks anarchy the best of all republies. And then, he may say with Cromwell, that, if he does not yet know what he will have, he knows at all events, what he will not have. Is it not mar-velous that the Princess Murat assists in his box. velous that the Princess Murat assists in his box, seated near his second wife, at the representation of Marco Spada, that famous ballet the idea of which, it is whispered, was suggested by no less a person than the Emperor Napoleon III ? Emile de Girardin once boasted that he had each day a new idea: we think with the public, that of all his ideas his two wives were the two best and most charming, and his "Liberté" the least valuable. We are not inclined to repeat the infesences drawn against the late proprietor of La Passe but we feel entitled to tell him most seriously that a subdued party is greatly injured by the man who exaggerates its principles. The Cardinal de Retz, who could speak by experience, long ago remarked: "it is more difficult in a party to live with those who are among it than to

against those who are opposed to it." M. Cousin, the ex-philosopher, is still passionately engaged in his sketches of characters of the Seventeenth Century. After careful and protracted re-searches he has succeeded in finding the key to the searches he has succeeded in finding the key to the principal personages depicted in the remance of "Cyrus," by Mademoiselle Madeleine de Scudery. The most celebrated coten yoraries of the Motel Rambouillet are drawn, it is said, with great fidelity in the pages of "Cyrus." M. Cousin is preparing a series of interesting articles on the subject for the Journal des Sarants. He will, no doubt, highly gratify the French scholars, and soon add a new volume to his sketches of Jacqueline Pascal, the Duckess de Chevreuse, Madame de Longueville,

I have already spoken, if I am not mistaken, in a fermer letter of a law suit brought by the critic Planche against the libeler Jacquot, who calls him-self Eugène de Mirecourt. This fellow has most self Eugène de Mirecourt. This fellow has most basely attacked men like Proudhon, Girardin, Vic-tor Hugo, Alexandre Dumas, Beranger, and others, and done a great deal of harm. He succeeded so well against M. Dumas that even Chambers's Journal contained, about a year ago, an article on the "Literary Leviathan," in which, on Mirecourt's nal contained, about a year ago, an article on the
"Literary Leviathan," in which, on Mirecourt's
authority, it was stated that the author of "The
Three Musketeers" had never himself written a line
of all the works published under his name.
When even sober-minded men like the Messrs,
Chambers are exposed to such blunders, it is high
time to stop such libels, and, though I am an ardent partisan of freedom. I rejoice in the sentence passed on Jacquot, who, to say the truth, has already been punished once before for a calumny published against M. de Girardin. I must not forget to add that he is a vile flatterer of Louis Napoleon and the second empire. In France he is too well known to be unis-chievous, but in aristocratic England his assumed title has worked wonders.

AFFAIRS IN TURKEY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 31, 1857. Great expectations are anticipated from the new Ottoman Bank, for which Mr. Wilkin has just made arrangements with the Porte. This institution has been greatly supported by the British Embassador, Lord Stratford de Redeliffe, in the view of assisting his friend and protegé, Rechid Pasha, now Grand Vizier, to "raise the wind," and furnish the Sultan with some more millions to be squandered by him in useless and unnecessary palaces. During the former Ministry the Sultan complained that he had no money, and that it was only under Rechid Pasha that he could procure any. You can readily conceive then how easy it has been to induce the cultan to grant a firman for this Bank, when it offered a sure means of replemishing his exhausted coffers. The Bank is to loan the Sultan 4,000,000 of pounds, expend 8,000,000 more in calling in the Karinchs, a paper currency, which just now is rags, and counterfeited to such an extent that out of every three notes one is spurious. You can sonceive how commerce and trade suffer from this when I add that there is no specie in this city, other than a little foreign coinage. The Insperial Ottoman Bank is to have a Committee in London, but its Board of Distance and the suffer in rectors will be here. I cannot but fear that it will prove a failure, and that its stock will be a less to its

holders. This has been signally the case with the Ottoman Bank, now in operation here, of which Mr. C. Ede is the President. Its only "good affair" has been a lean made to the Sultan of a million of pounds, at 12 per cent interest. It would require some handreds, yes thousands of millions of pounds to resucttate this wretched and fallen country, and that too in the hands of men less corrupt than those of the present day.

of the present day.

The expedition to Circassia of some 600 Poles The expedition to Circa-sia of some 600 Fore-and Hungarians against which the Russian Minister, M. Bouteneiff, has protested, continues to be the question of the day here. You will remember that some months ago I gave you some account of the some months ago I gave you some account of the visit of the Duke of Newcastle, late British Minister of War, to the Circassians, during the siege of Sevastopol. I received the information then communicated from Mehemed Bey, the present chief of the expedition. The object of the Duke's visit was to induce the Circassian chief formally to declare their country independent of Russia; to protest against the Sultan for having made it over to Russia in the treaty of Adriancole: made it over to Russia in the treaty of Adrianople; and to accept of the protection of England. They agreed to all except the last named point, declaring that they needed no patron but the Sultan, and that to them one Giaour was the same as another. Whether the Porte itself has had a direct agency i Whether the Porte itself has had a direct agency in the expedition is difficult to show, but that some of the members of the Ministry have aided it is be youd doubt. I refer especially to the Capudan Pasha, Mehemet Ali Pasha, who, being of Circassian origin himself, and withal very fond of Circassian female slaves, and moreover very fond of Circassian female slaves, and moreover a man of very small caliber, in point of intellect, is the person most likely to promote so indiscreet an enterprise. The company left here in an English steamer called the Kangaroo, carrying six small cannon and a large quantity of ammunition. The plan was to join the Circassians, among whom are a large number, some say four or five thousand, Polish deserters from the Russian army, and then collecting them together to drill an army of aggression against the Russians. The expedition is now believed here to have been received with the same amount of welcome and cooperation as that of the Americans against Cuba, the only difference being that Mehemet Bey has not yet been garroted. You should also know that the Poles and Hungarians who had served in the Sultan's army, during the late war, have not been paid off. They have been detained here, since the peace, in the vain hope of receiving their miserable pittance from the Porte, and finally joined the Circassian expedition in desperation. joined the Circassian expedition in desperation. There is much said here of the British Embassador having abetted the expedition, and this in the view

having abetted the expedition, and this in the view of carrying out the proposals made by the Duke of Newcastle; but of this I know nothing.

The English steamer which conveyed the expedition has returned, bringing a large number of slaves, and the Russian Minister has complained to the Forte against the captain and asked his trial before the proper British authority, for having taken part in the slave trade. The captain has thrown the responsibility upon the steamer's agent on the Circassian coast, and declared that he did not know that they were slaves. It is a well known fact here that every time the English steamer has made a voyage to Circassian they were slaves. to Circussia, the Capudan Pasha has sent his

to Circassia, the Capudan Pasha has seat his Cavass Bashi to buy up twenty or thirty girls. The British Consulate has permitted the steamer and her captain to proceed hence to Smyrma and elsewhere; and it is supposed that the excuse of the captain will shield him from further prosecution.

Great intrigues are being carried on here for the Principalities of Moldavia and Wollachia on the Danube. The Porte expresses its determination not to permit their union under any foreign prince. France and Russia openly advocate the union, and have no doubt decided upon the prince to be placed on the new kingdom. England holds back, and will be guided according to events and circumstances. There will soon be occasion to send an American Representative to Persia for the purpose of opening friendly relations with that country. Such a mission would be a very pleasant one, and ino doubt many young gentlemen of fortune in the United States would be disposed to join it as amateurs.

THE NEW-YORK SLAVE-TRADE. The energy manifested by the United States author ities in this city in suppressing the nefarious busines of fitting out slavers appears to tell with good effect upon those engaged in the business. We hear of one case, that of the schooner Angelina, which was about to leave under command of Capt. Mark Pitman, in which the adventure has been relinquished altogether. She had her cargo of beans, rice, pork, meal, tin paus, slave deck, and all on board, when a difficulty was experienced in getting through the Custom-House Capt. Pitman (who, by the way, was mate of the brig Horatio, that landed a cargo of slaves on the Cuban oast, for which Lacola was tried) made a good many offers to the District-Attorney and the Marshal, such as allowing them to overhaul his cargo, and send deputies on his vessel outside of the Hook, if they would certify, after investigation, that he was bound on a legitimate voyage. But they told him that he was too well known, and if he attempted to put to sea before giving bonds for his vessel they would take him Heloffered several parties, but the Collector, finding that they were of the same stripe, refused to take them. That and the seizure of the Merchant and Ellen so frightened him that he has determined to break up the voyage, and sell the vessel and cargo. We unde stand, also, that it is the intention of the Collector of the Port to compel every suspected vessel hereafter to undergo a rigid examination before granting her clearance papers. The mere form, heretofore customary will not do hereafter. By these means it is hoped that the business will be effectually broken up.

FOR EUROPE.
The steamer Fulton sailed for Southampton and Havre on Saturday, with 193 passengers and \$111,000 n specie. Among the passengers are Robert Minturn and lady. Chas. Carpentier, one of the parties in the alleged fraud on the Northern Railroad of France, was also a passenger in company with United States Marskal De Angelis. He, some days since, addressed a note to one of the United States officers, requesting to be sent to France, as he wished to give himself up. and in accordance with the request, was sent, the au thorities having no power to detain him in this country

against his expressed wish.

The steamer Edinburgh sailed for Glasgow with 15

abin and 120 steerage passengers. FOR CUBA. The steamship Prometheus took out 25 passenger and \$250,000 in Spanish doubloons for Havana on

Saturday. ANOTHER SLAVER. The Newport (R L.) News says:

"We understand that a letter has been received in this city stating that the brig R. B. Lawton of this port has been sold at Havans. Particulars not given."

This makes the second vessel belonging to Newport

which has been purchased in Havana within the past month. The other one, the J. H. Record, belonged to a worthy Alderman of that city. It is reported that both of them will fit out and proceed to the African

Coast for slaves.

SHIP ROBERT PARKER DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Capt. Bowns of brig Robert Mowe, at New-Haven from Ponce, reports: April 23, ist. 33° 59, ion. 70° 45', passed close by ship Robert Parker, cotton loaded, on fire; mats and rigging all burnt down, and shout one tier of cotton below the upper deck burnt. No one on board. Took her to be an English vessel of about 50° tune; had painted ports and no copper on her bottom. (This was probably the same vessel seen on the 24th by Capt. Crocker of the ship Sweepstakes. The Robert Parker, Capt. Adams, sailed from Nobile on the 3d of April for Havre. She was built at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1839, was 30% tune, rated A2, and valued at about \$15,000. She had £084 beles of cotton on board, valued at \$137,100, grobably on French account. The vessel and cargo were probably insured.)

DESCENT UPON A DOG-PIT .- Yesterdey afternoon Capt. Letts, of the Seventh District Police, together with a posse of his men, made a descent upon a dog-pit, in a rear building of No. 114 Madison street. Upon entering they found the following-named persons, engaged in promoting and as witnesses of the dog-fight; James Long, Walter Plynn, John Kennedy, John O'Neil, James Bradley, John Garraty, Michael Mont-ler, John Collinson ler, John Collins and John Jennings. The prisoners were taken before Justice Wood, at the Essex Market Police Court and committed to await examination. The keeper of the house, Harry Jennings, was also

THE MANIFESTO OF FREE KANSAS.

AN ADDRESS TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES AND KANSAS.

BY THE

FREE-STATE CONVENTION.

From The St. Louis Democrat.

The committee appointed by the late Free-State Convention, held at Topeks, Kansas, on the 10th day of March, 1857, to whom was committed the charge of preparing an Address to the American People, have prepared and respectfully submit the

The Pro-Slavery Convention, which assembled at Lecompton January 12, 1857, have issued an "Address," which has been spread broadcast over the States. In this pamphlet an attempt is made to States. In this pamphlet an attempt is made to palliate the crimes and excuse the outrages of which the Pro-Slavery party—sailing under the colors of "democracy"—have been guilty in the Territory. Nay, more. It is sought to throw the entire blame and responsibility of the afflictions which have been visited upon the settlers and residents of Kansas on the Free-State men, and those active and earnest patriots who have labored with an energy that knows no defeat, and a will that knows no faltering, in behalf of Freedom and Free-Labor.

knows no deteat, and a will that knows no lattering, in behalf of Freedom and Free-Labor.

The burden of the Address is, that the Free-State party initiated and inaugurated revolutionary and incendiary proceedings, that they rallied against the enforcement of legal enactments, laughed to scorn the authorities, and beat back the officers of justice, thereby necessitating the "Law and order than the control of men" to take up arms for the preservation of peace and for the punishment of traitors. They brand Lane, Robinson and Reeder, and a host of other Lane, Robinson and Reeder, and a host of other good men and true, as hired emissaries animated by a fillibustering spirit, hostile to the Constitution, loss to the Union of the States, and enemies to the well-being of the Territory. They represent themselves to have been innocent, lawabiding and inoffensive, earnestly in favor of peace and repose in Kansas, and end their Address with a great rheferical flowigh and bombastic assets. a great rhetorical flourish, and bombastic assur-ances of patriotic devotion to their country, their party and their God.

To unmask the hypocrisy, to expose the false-hoods and reveal the contradictions and incon-sistencies of this Address, would be superfluous, for the threes and the anguish, the indignities and the oppressions, which the Free-State men have suffered, are written in characters of blood, and burned into the memory of every honest citizen of our country. Subterfuge and deceit, brazen false-hood and base perjury, can avail nothing; for the

our country. Subteringe and deceit, brazen laisehood and base perjury, can avail nothing; for the
great truths, in the gigantic wrongs of Kansas history, have been seen and known and pondered of all
men, and will stand, like the Egyptian pyramids, to
the surprise and wonder of coming generations.

The Free-State men have violated no law, for that
which is not just is not law, and that which is devoid
of justice should not be obeyed. The code attempted
to be forced upon them was not enacted for proper
legislation, for the regulation and protection of society,
or for the development of the resources of the country,
hut to enslave the body and soul of every citizen, and
to rivet the institution of Slavery upon a soil consecrated to Freedom. No honest man could indorse or
subscribe to such a code, and the Free-State men did
not. Yet they raised no arm, neither committed any
violence against their oppressors. But when they
were driven from their homes and their families
treated with unheard-of cruelty by this self-styled.
"Law and Order" party, then it was that all the
higher voices of their nature appealed to them to rise
and protect their rights and liberties, er sink to the
level of serfs. The blood and the manhood and the
muscle of Northern Freemen could brook no more, for
forbearance had ceased to be a virtue, and the time
was come when they must vindicate their courage and
establish their right to the title of men.

But when the invaders were driven back and the
dissensions in a manner quieted, they once again returned to the more congenial pursuits of peace, and

was come when they must vimetate their courage and establish their right to the title of men.

But when the invaders were driven back and the dissensions in a manner quieted, they once again returned to the more congenial pursuits of peace, and devoted themselves with activity and energy to the industrial occupations which they loved.

It is our purpose to present a brief though comprehensive sketch of what has transpired in Kausas since the passage of the Kausas-Nebraska bill, and to let the American People judge for themselves whether or not the Free-State party have acted according to the dictates of justice and of right, whether or not they have been wronged and outraged, and whether they or the self-styled "Law and Order party" are responsible for the crimes and the blood which have stained the virgin soil of the Territory.

But in this cause we must take our proper position. The Free-State party of Kausas cannot act upon the defensive before a tribunal where the American People sit as judges. We arraign the self-styled "Law and Order party" of Kausas as guilty of high crimes and misdemenuors; we charge upon them the burden of guilt and of wrong; and we only ask a fair and honest verdict from the evidence and arguments we may adduce.

Although the Kansas-Nebraska bill was vio

Although the Kansas-Nebraska bill was violently opposed, at the time of its presentation to Congress, by a decided majority of the Northern Representatives, backed by the opinion of their constituents, it was indersed as "a law" by the citizens of Kansas, who desired only to have its principles and provisions faithfully carried out. A. H. Reeder was appointed Governor of the Territory under the bill, and a large Northern emigration poured into the Territory to test the question of "popular sovereignty," and secure Freedom for Kansas by a numerical preponderance. The time came at last for electing a Territorial Legislature and a Delegate to Congress. How this election was carried is a matter of history. The Missourians poured into the Territory, violated the sanctify of the ballot-hox, outraged all law and decency, and thwarted the voice and the will of the actual residents. This was on the 30th day of March, 1855—a day never to be forgotten—when the invading hordes, with insulting banners, on which were inscribed: "Death to the damned Abolitonists," "A Slave State for Kansas," "No quarter for Free-State Men," and other devices, and with bowie-knives and revolvers bore down upon the polls, ousted the judges and clerks of election, and stuffed the boxes with illegal ballots. In this mode, and by such means, the first so-called Legislature of Kansas was elected—4,908 illegal votes being polled by Missourians. Only four days had been allowed to protest against the returns of the election, and stuffed the boxes with illegal ballots. In this mode, and the formalities were attended to but in six districts, in which Gov. Reeder ordered new elections. At these elections—May 22, 1855—all the Pree-State nominces were elected, except at Leavenworth City, where the Missourians played their old game of invasion and illegal voting; and on the 25th, a few days subsequently, a Pro-Slavery meeting was held at which the Missourians were indorsed, and the outrage on Mr. Phillips—a Free-State man, who had been taken into Missouri,

seen taken into Missouri, tarred and reathered, and sold at auction to a negro-indorsed.

The first meeting of the Missouri-elected Legislature of Kansas took place at Pawnee, near Fort Riley. It appeared that there was but one Free-State man in the whole council, who immediately resigned his seat, and the Legislature ousted all the Free-State members of the House elected at the special elections

bers of the House elected at the special elections ordered by Governor Reeder, and gave their seats to their Pro-Slavery opponents. An act was then passed for the removal of the seat of Government to Shawnee Mission, near the Missouri border, which was finally adopted over Governor Reeder's veto.

All Territorial offices were filled by these "legislators," or by Commissioners appointed by them, and Governor Reeder, who bravely stood up against the illegal Assembly and their enactments, was removed, the administration falling into the hands of Secretary Woodson, who actively cooperated with the Pro-Woodson, who actively cooperated with the

Slavery party.

A code of laws was enacted by the bogus Legisla

A code of laws was enacted by the bogus Legisla-ture, pronounced by General Cass to be "a disgrace to the age;" and, having provided for another elec-tion, the fraudulent body adjourned size die.

On the lat of October Whitfield was returned as a Delegate to Congress by a vote of 2,800, four fifths of which was polled by Missourians, as the Free-State men refused to vote.

Wilson Shannon, having been appointed Governor of Kansa, acted with the Pro-Sharery organization.

Wilson Shannon, having been appointed Governor of Kansas, acted with the Pro-Slavery organization, took part in their meetings, and subsequently, in response to a call from bogus Sheriff Jones, declared the Territory in a state of open rebellion, and issued orders for the enlistment of men to enforce the Territorial laws. An army of invaders marched toward Lawrence, scattering terror in their course, while Atchison and Stringfellow appealed for aid to the South—s. Free-State printing-press was destroyed at Leavenworth, and all the horrors of a war of extermination visited upon the peaceful settlers. President Pierce lent his sanction to the invaders, and authorized Shannon to call out the United States troops. Companies from the purlieus and grog shops of the South, under a Major Buford, took an active part in outraging the Free-State citizens, and the Territory presented the awful spectacle of a region overrun by fire and aword. In the meanwhile the actual residents of Kansas were adopting initiatory measures for the organization of a State Government, for the election of a Legislature, and for the protection of their lives and prop-

arty, as well as for the securing a voice in the legia-lative proceedings, and the filling of official posts. A Convention of the people assembled at Lawrence, August 14, 1855, repudiated the authority of the late Legislature, and recommended the election of delegates on the 25th, to meet at Big Springs September 5, for the consideration of public affairs. At this Convention the bogus laws were also repudiated, Ex-Gov. Reeder nominated as delegate to Congress, and a day appointed for the election. On the 17th of September another Convention was held at Topeka, to make arrangements for electing delegates for a Free-State Constitution. This Convention selected an Executive Committee, who were invested with the authority of a provisional government, to provide for the complete organization of a State Government. October 9, Reeder was elected Delegate to Congress, by a vote of 2,400, and Delegates at the same time were elected to organization of a State Government.

der was elected Delegate to Congress, by a vote of 2,400, and Delegates at the same time were elected to the Constitutional Convention. This Convention assembled at Topeka on the 23d, and September 11 submitted a Constitution to the people, appointing the 4th of March, 1856, for organizing a State Government. December 15, 1856, the Fopeka Constitution was voted upon by the people, with no outbreak, except at Leavenworth City, where the election was prevented and the poll-book stolen. On the 15th of January, 1856, officers were elected under the Topeka Constitution, and Robinson chosen Governor. On the 4th of March the State Legislature met at Topeka, Gov. Robinson and other officers sworn in, the Executive Committee discharged, and the Legislature then adjourned to meet at Topeka July 4.

Although these proceedings were in violation of no law, and demanded by the necessities of the occasion, and although precedent and authority could be found for them in the history of Michigan, Arkansas and California, the President of the United States issued a proclamation denouncing the formation of a State Gov-

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

California, the President of the United States issued a proclamation denouncing the formation of a State Government as an act of rebellion, and upholding and indorsing the Bogus Legislature. Acting upon this proclamation, and in accordance with his own base instincts, Judge Lecompte charged the Grand Jury to find indictments for high treason against all who had participated in organizing the State Government. The Jury succumbed, found indictments against Robinson, Lane, Reeder and many others, and presented the two Lawrence newspapers and the Free-State hotel as nuisances.

Duisances.
Thus affairs stood when the Congressional Investi-

nuisances.

Thus affairs stood when the Congressional Investigating Committee arrived in the Territory. Many obstacles were thrown in their way by the Pro-Slavery party, and every means adopted by which a fair and just investigation of Kansas affairs might be prevented. But the Committee proved equal to the arduous responsibility which devolved upon them, and well performed a noble duty. The result of their labors and the character of their report are well known. It substantiated the illegality of every election held under the enactments of the Bogus Legislature, and cerroborated the truth of all that the Free-State men of Kansas were reported to have undergone.

Up to this time the Pro-Slavery party had been guilty of committing crimes at which the blood curdles. J. W. B. Kelley had been beaten and shamefully abused at Atchison; the Rev. Pardee Butler had been lynched, tarred and feathered and sent down the Missouri on a frail raft; Collins had been cruelly murdered at Doniphan, and Dow at Hickory Point; Barber had been shot down by Major Clarke, a government official, and Brown tortured to death near Leavenworth. And yet the murderers ran at large, boasted of their exploits, and openly defied the law. Gov. Robinson was arrested, May 8, at Lexington, Missouri, and sent back to Kansas, where, with six others, he was thrown into prison and kept confined for four months.

On the 11th, Marshal Donaldson raised a force of

On the 11th, Marshal Donaldson raised a force of On the 11th, Marshal Donaldson raised a force of ruffians, embracing Major Buford's "chivalric boys," and marched to destroy Lawrence, under the pretense that the citizens had aided Reeder in resisting his authority. Like the swarm of Egyptian locusts, this force carried desolation as they went. Jones and Stuart, harmless and excellent citizens, were shot down like beasts, and upon the 20th of May the Ruffians reached the City of Lawrence. The citizens were almost paralyzed with amazement as they looked upon the angry and demoniac throngs by which their homes were surrounded. But they determined on mustering all, as in the days of Rome, from twelve to seventy, and resolved to beat back the rathless invaders of their peace and prosperity, or fall like earnest men and patriots. The marauders, though outnumbering their opponents five to one, were yet afraid to risk a fair engagement, and sent Bogus Sheriff Jones to secure their arms and cannon by promising protection to life and property. Deceived and betrayed by these pledges, in an evil hour the Free-State men agreed to the terms, and the Ruffians were allowed to tion to life and property. Deceived and betrayed by these piedges, in an evil hour the Free-State men agreed to the terms, and the Ruffians were allowed to pour into their city, and then, regardless of their piedges and plighted faith, did they commence anew the work of ruin and plunder. Two presses were destroyed, together with a beautiful new hotel, and Gov. Robinson's private house, while Atchison incited them to other deeds of violence and wrong. Scattering from Lawrence, in foraging parties, Buford's men scoured the country like lawless pirates, as they were. Such was the policy of the "Law-and-Order party"—the "National Democracy" of Kausas. When the Free-State men discovered how useless, how worse than useless, it was to appeal for protection to Shannon, the infamous Governor, to the National Administration, to the legal tribunals—when in their distant homes they found themselves forsaken,

tional Administration, to the legal tribunals—when in their distant homes they found themselves forsaken, betrayed and deserted, surreunded by a relentless and bloodthirsty foe, bent on driving them from their firesides, or crimsoning the soil with their blood, then was it that they felt called upon to resort to arms and physical resistance. Inspired by a cause as pure and holy as that for which Washington fought and Warren felf, they railled under a common banner, and went forth like the brave Magyars to defend those rights which are intuitive in the manly breast—rights and liberties which must be preserved by freemen at all hazards, if they would preserve their own self-respect. They did not "gird on their armor" out of revenge for their wrongs, neither out of any mercenary motive by which their interests might be advanced. They sought only to drive back the oppressive hordes of unprincipled

to drive back the oppressive hordes of unprinciple invaders, and to vindicate a principle which was dear to them as life itself.

At the first engagement at Osawatomic, the ruffians were sorely beaten. At Palmyra or Black Jack Cantains Brown and Shore roots. to them as life itself.

At the first engagement at Osawatomie, the ruffians were sorely beaten. At Palmyra or Black Jack, Captains Brown and Shore routed a band of plunderers under the lead of Pate from Missouri. The battle of Franklin followed, in which the Free-State men were also victorious. Whitfield, the bogus Delegate to Congress, who was advancing into the Territory with a large force, was unceremoniously sent back by Col. Sunner, commanding the United States Dragoons. The ruffians murdered a Free-State man, Cautral, in cold blood by way of revenge, and committed other heartless depredations. During the remainder of the month of June, the Territory was afflicted with all the horrors of a bloody civil war. Osawatomie was sacked by a large Pro-Slavery company, who destroyed or carried off everything of value, and shamefully abused the unarmed and defenseless citizens. Then followed the Missouri river outrages. The boats were stopped and searched—money, goods and arms stolen, and Northern emigrants seat back penniless. Governor Shannon, Colonel Sunner and Judge Lecompte refused to interfere, and the Administration openly encouraged the depredations.

Upon the 4th of July, the Free State Legislature convened at Topeka, pursuant to adjournment. It was a day memorable in the history of our govern-

fere, and the Administration openly encouraged the depredations.

Upon the 4th of July, the Free State Legislature convened at Topeka, pursuant to adjournment. It was a day memorable in the history of our government, upon which our forefathers declared their Independence in a Declaration which constitutes the noblest paper which graces the archives of any nation, and a marked correspendence existed between the two occasious, though separated by a long line of years. The Free-State men of Kansas met, like the Revolutionary patriots, in a dark and and trying hour. They met, as lovers of liberty, to organize against an existing oppression. They met as men who felt the yoke of bondage, but who could not submit to the enslavement of body and soul. For peaceful deliberation they had convened, to consult the interests of their country, and to devote themselves to the administration of justice. They met in obedience to the will of a majority of the residents of Kansas, and they were intrusted with the hopes and the prayers of a suffering people. Then and there, in that sacred place, and on that rolema day, was an outrage committed, which must ever remain a blot upon the historic page—an outrage that mantles the check of every true American with shame, and paints with vivid colors the degeneracy and degradation of our Federal Government; for, when the Legislature was on the point of coming to order, the gleam of United States arms and the entrance of Federal troops were seen, and an officer of our Government ordered the Legislature to disperse. He spoke not for himself, but for a higher official—for him who occupied the most honorable position that this or any country knows. Cromwell once dispersed a refractory Parliament, and the Great Napoleon an angry Assembly; but these usurpations of authority were nothing in comparison to that executed by Pierce in ordering a Federal officer to disperse a Legislature convened in violation of no law or established principle in a country professing to be a free republic. It was the

and Lane took charge of a large body of emigrawho reached Kansas during the mouth of Arriva
The supplies they brought, together with the evices
they furnished to the Free-State men that their arragles and privations were not unappreciated, cheered
and animated them with a new hope and a frash evanage. A short time previous to this, Mr. Dey, the salp
Free-State Federal officer in the Territory, was cruelly
murdered. Col. Sumner, who had exhibited small
bumanity toward the Free-State men, was supermedby Gen. Smith, of Louisiana, who was expected to
eide entirely with the Kansas invaders. On the Striot
August, another contest took place between the
respective parties, near Osawatamie, and a set of
Georgian marauders were driven from their post, At
the same time Mr. Hoyt, of Lawrence, who had been
sent single and alone to remonstrate with a prowing
band of Southerners, under Col Treadwell, was waylaid and murdered.

Important events followed in rapid succession, and
various warlike encounters took place between the
Free-State and Pro-Slavery parties, in which the latter were generally warsted. On the 18th of August a
treaty of peace was concluded between the clinicates of
Lawrence and Governor Shannon. On the same day
two Free-State men were murdered and salped
near Lawrence, while a Genman, who expansed
his hoker at the bloody work, was shot dead in the
streets.

The leading Border Ruffians—Richardson, Atchisoe

treets.

The leading Border Ruffians—Richardson, Atchiese

The leading Border Ruflians—Richardson, Atchison and Stringfellow—laboring under the haluchardson that Lane was advancing into the Territory with an army as numerous as that of Xeries, issued a preclamation to the Missourians which was promptly as sonded to, and numerous crowds gathered at Weston, Mo., chose Atchison commander-in-chief, and marchet toward Lawrence. Shannon having been removed Woodson assumed the reins of government, as raised another force in the West to act in constitution with the army of Atchison, which styled itself, and sardonic irony, "the army of Law and Order in Karsardonic irony, "the army of Law and Order in Karsardonic irony, "the army of Law and Order in Karsardonic irony, "This "peaceful" army exemplified their "Law and Order" propensities by falling upon a Quaker Mission and treating the settlers with combinate fury. Lawrence was again in danger, and was only saved from destruction by the prompt action of Lane, who organized a force of 300 Free-State mand dreve Atchison across the Missouri, where he dispersed his troops, engaging them to raily again as the 13th September for "another march on the dat Abolitionists."

Although we have recounted outrages at which the

the 13th September for "another march on the d-4 Abolitionists."

Although we have recounted outrages at which the beart rickens, and which must shock the sense of every civilized community, a darker chapter yet remain unwritten. The annual Municipal Election in Lawrenworth City took place September 1. That day, which is known as Bloody Monday, and the events which transpired upon it, in their revolting and the torted features, more resembled the "Reign of Terror," when the streets of Paris ran blood, than an American city of the nineteenth century. The Missourian, thirsting for revenge, and burning with hate and frenzy, poured into the city, cried

And let slip the dogs of war.

And let slip the dogs of war.

Col. Emery led on the infuriated mob, who committed the most horrible acts of violence. Phillips was shot down at his own threshold, and bullets were fired in to every part of the house. The leading citizens were fired in the course of the leading citizens were fired in the course of the leading citizens were fired in the course of the leading citizens were fired in a detachment of troops to protect their families and property. But that appeal, which was enough to make "a marble statue weep," met no response from the icy-hearted commander. Though he might have quelled the disturbances in a moment no finger was lifted, and no order issued, except to command his sergeant to drive from the fort the afflicted citizens, who had there sought temporary refuge and protection. In that act the flag of our country was disgraced, and the character of our military officers stained. It would require volumes to enumerate the outrages that were subsequently perpetrated in Leavenworth—how houses and stores were burned—how the citizens were forced upon the boats at the point of the bayonef—how man were murdered in cold blood—how the sick and the weak, innocent women and harmless children, were treated with a cruelty almost beyond conception. Such were rome of the more marked features which distinguished the reign of the Law and Order party in Leavenworth—thou can yere destroyed—many are the residents who can give heart-rending accounts of what occurred during that were destroyed—many are the residents who can give heart-rending accounts of what occurred during that charred and blackened ruins of many buildings that were destroyed—many are the residents who can give heart-rending accounts of what occurred during that sad period, and new-made graves upon Pilot Knob seem to plead, with a sad and mournful elequence, against the cruel and untimely cutting off of those who skep beneath.

During this words, Lang forced Western the contract of the

beneath.

During this month, Lane forced Woodson, the acting Governor, to release his Free-State prisoners, and diband his forces. Upon the 8th the Supreme Court met at Lecompton to try the political prisoners. The District Attorney not being ready to go on with the case, all the prisoners were admitted to ball, and on the same day Gov. Geary arrived in the Territory. Immediately upon assuming his office, he issued a proclamation commanding "all bodies of men combined, "armed and equipped with munitions of war, without "authority of Government, instantly to disband and "quit the Territory."

In obedience to this proclamation, the Free-State forces disbanded, but the Border Ruffians, in open defiance of it, reassembled according to previous at langement, at Weston, Mo., and to the number of 2,500 strong, with five pieces of artillery, marched toward Lawrence. It was with great difficulty that Gov. Geary, at the head of United States troops, by throwing himself between the invaders and Lawrence, succeeded in saving the city, and prevailing upon the Missourians to retire. In their retreat, among other outrages, they shot down an unoffending Free-Statemans—Buffum—for remonstrating against the stealing of his horses.

The political Free-State prisoners, under indictments man-Buffuni—for remonstrating against the stealing of his horses.

The political Free-State prisoners, under indictments

The political Free-State prisoners, under indictments for treason and murder, were treated with revolting barbarity by Col. Titus and his Southern ruffians, and the citizens of Osawatamie were once again visited by new afflictions from fresh bodies of invaders. October 16, an election took place under bogus Legislature enactment, for Delegate to Congress, members of Territorial Legislature, and on the question of a Delegate Convention to adopt a State Constitution. In this election the Free-State men took no part, and the Border-Ruffians had it all their own way.

On the 13th, a Free-State Convention was held at Topeka, and a few days afterward another at Big Springs, where protests against Whitfield's election to Congress, and memorials to Congress were adopted, praying the admission of Reeder, as representing the real sentiments of a majority of the citizens of the Territory.

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During the latter part of October the trial of the Territory on were sentenced by the Kansas Jeffries to five years hard labor with built and shain. These persons were guilty of no crime. They had acted purely in selfsdefense at Hickory, Poinf, and would hastatly have been acquitted by a fair and honorable tribunal. Their crime, in the eyes of the Court, was a devoted love of Liberty, and for that devesion they were treated as fetches and murderers. But in that higher have been acquitted by a just and generous people, they were not only proclaimed "not guilty," but errowned with honor and loaded with grateful lestimonials, as a small acknowledgment of their labors and services in the cause of Freedom.

It will be remembered that while the Free-Statemen were being subjected to the severest penalties which an unholy tribunal could inflict, their oppressors and persecutors, with bands recking with blood that cried aloud for vengeance, were never called to account or made to answer for the lawe they had entraged, and the barbarities they had perpetrated. The Judges of the Supreme Court, be it said to their eternal disgrace, threw off the spotless ermine, and cloaked themselves in the polinted garments of fanatical partisan-bip. Before such a tribunal, a charge against a Free-State man, no matter how base, how unfounded or how frivolous, was equivalent to conviction. Law was most foul and unprevalent action of the Suprame Court, of which Geverner, feerly lives the following account: "West a knew the feerly lives the following account: "West he knew and therefore harmless. To this appeal he was toold was made ano